

## POETRY.

### THE BRIDE.

It hath passed, my daughter; fare thee well!  
Pledged is the faith, inscribed the vow;  
Yet let those gushing tear-drops speak,  
Of all thy mother's anguish now;  
And when, on distant, stranger-shores;  
Love beams from brighter eyes than mine,  
When other hands thy tresses weave,  
And other lips are pressed to thine,—

O, then remember her who grieves  
With parent-fondness for her child;  
Whose lonely path, of thee bereft,  
Is like some desert, lone and wild,  
Where erst a simple flower grew,  
Where erst one timid wild bird sung;  
Now lonely, dark and desolate,  
No bird nor flower its shades among.

And when thy children climb the knee,  
And whisper, "Mother, mother dear!"  
O, then the thought of her recall  
Thou leavest broken-hearted here;  
And as their sinless offerings rise  
To God's own footstool, let them crave  
A blessing on her memory,  
Who slumbers in the peaceful grave.

When care shall dim thy sunny eye,  
And, one by one, the ties are broken  
That bind thee to the earth, this kiss  
Will linger yet—thy mother's token;  
'Twill speak her changeless love for thee,  
Speak what she strives in vain to tell,  
The yearning of a parent's heart—  
My only child, farewell! farewell!

From the Boston Recorder.

### ORIGIN OF THE BOOK OF MORMON OR GOLDEN BIBLE.

As this book has excited much attention, and has been put, by a certain new sect, in the place of the sacred scriptures, I deem it a duty which I owe to the public, to state what I know of its origin.—That its claims to divine origin are wholly unfounded, needs no proof to a mind unperturbed by the grossest delusions; that any sane person should rank it higher, than any other merely human composition, is a matter of the greatest astonishment; yet it is received as divine by those who dwell in enlightened New England, and even by those who have sustained the character of devoted Christians. Learning recently that Mormonism has found its way into a church in Massachusetts, and has impregnated some of its members with its gross delusions, so that excommunication has become necessary. I am determined to delay no longer doing what I can to strip the mask from the monster of sin, and to lay open this pit of abominations.

Rev. Samuel Spaulding, to whom I was united in marriage in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was distinguished for a lively imagination and a great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place we removed to New Salem, Ashtabula county, Ohio, sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated upon Conneaut creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health sunk, and he was laid aside from active labors. In the town of New Salem, there are numerous moulds and forts, supposed by many to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct. These ancient relics arrest the attention of new settlers, and become objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found, and other articles evincing great skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man, and passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in the developments of antiquity; and, in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his lively imagination, he conceived the idea of giving an historical sketch of this long lost race. Their extreme antiquity, of course, would lead him to write in the most ancient style, and as the Old Testament is the most ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as nearly as possible. His sole object in writing this historical romance was to amuse himself and neighbors. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at Detroit occurred near the same time, and I recollect the date well from the circumstance. As he progressed in his narrative, the neighbors would come in from time to time to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. It claimed to have been written by one of the lost nation, and to have been recovered from the earth, and assumed the title of manuscript found. The neighbors would often enquire how Mr. S. progressed in deciphering the manuscript, and when he had a sufficient portion prepared, he would inform them and they would assemble to hear it read. He was enabled, from his acquaintance with the classics and ancient history, to introduce many singular names, which were particularly noted by the people and could be easily recognised by them. Solomon Spaulding had a brother, John Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with the work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read.

From New Salem we removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. Here Mr. S. found an acquaintance and friend in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr. Patterson, who was very much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it a long time, and informed Mr. S. that if he would make a title page preface, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. S. refused to do, for reasons which I cannot state. Sidney Rigdon (one of the founders and leaders of the sect) who has figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, was at that time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and as Rigdon himself has frequently stated. Here he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and to copy it if he chose. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all who were connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to the author, and soon after we returned to Amity, Washington county, Pa., where Mr. S. deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands, and was preserved carefully. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. McKinstry, of Mansion, Mass., with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the Book of Mormon came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr. Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the manuscript found was written. A woman preacher appointed a meeting and in the meeting read and repeated copious extracts from the Book of Mormon.

The historical part was immediately recognized by all the older inhabitants, as the identical work of Mr. S. in which they were deeply interested years before. Mr. John Spaulding was present, who was an eminently pious man, and recognized the work of his brother. He was amazed—afflicted that it should have been regarded so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears, and he rose on the spot and expressed in the meeting his deep sorrow and regret, that the writings of his sainted brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking. The excitement in New Salem became so great, that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. Philastus Hubert, one of their number, to repair to this place, and obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible, to satisfy their own minds and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Dr. Hubert brought with him an introduction and request for the manuscript, signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright and others, with whom I was acquainted, as they were my old neighbors when I resided in New Salem. I am sure nothing could grieve my husband more, were he yet living, than the use that has been made of his work. The air of antiquity which was thrown about the composition, doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to purposes of delusion.

Thus a historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions, has been construed into a new Bible, and piled upon a company of poor deluded fanatics as divine. I have given the previous brief narration, that this work of deep deception and wickedness may be searched to the foundation, and its author exposed to the contempt and execration he so justly deserves.

MATILDA DAVISON.

From the No. 10 (Ct.) News.

### THE END OF THE WORLD.

We believe it has been said by some of the many living wise men of the world, that an editor of a newspaper should make the subject of his leading article, that which at the time, does most occupy and engross the attention of the public. Acting upon this suggestion, therefore, we think we have not gone very wide of the mark in placing the above subject as a caption to our leader.

The wide spread of Millerism, and the flocking of tens of thousands to its standard are not matters to be wondered at in the present day. We are neither surprised nor astonished, when we meet men upon the highway, who stop us with pallid countenance and quivering voice, tell us of the near destruction of the Universe; no—not at all. Doctrines as utterly fallacious as those of Wm. Miller's, have, in their day, acquired converts and supporters from among the most intelligent classes in the country; and why should we wonder at the success of Millerism? Let any one who will, promulgate the most absurd doctrine that human devilry ever conceived, and, in the present feverish and nervous state of the public mind, he would find believers and supporters by thousands. So it is. We, as a people are characterized by more unpardonable silly and foolish traits, than any other nation upon earth.

Well, what is Millerism? Does it consist in the belief of the prophecies of a crack-brained bigot and raving fanatic, which are, that the world will be destroyed in such a year, upon such a day, and such an hour? or in the belief that when the Almighty sees fit, he will cause such an event to take place? If the former, then are we not a Millerite; but if the latter, then are we one, so far as the term goes. That a day is to come when the saints alone will rule upon earth, hath so been foretold by him who spake as never man spake; but of that day, or of that hour, when these things shall come to pass, "knoweth no man, nor the angels of Heaven, but the Father alone."

The following passages from scripture we commend to the particular and attentive perusal of those who are convinced that Miller is correct in his predictions about the destruction of the world. We quote from Daniel, 12th chapter, verses—

11. And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days.

This same phrase, "the abomination of desolation," is spoken of by Christ (see Matthew 24, 15.) and may be applied to the Roman emperor, Adrian's building a temple to Jupiter Capitolinus in the same place where the temple of God had stood; and to the misery of the Jews which followed. It may with equal justice be applied to the Mohamedans invading and de-

molating Christendom, and converting the churches into mosques; and this latter event seemeth to have been particularly intended in this passage. If this interpretation be true, the religion of Mohammed will prevail in the east twelve hundred and sixty years; and then a great and glorious revolution will follow, perhaps the restoration of the Jews, perhaps the destruction of Antichrist. But another still greater and more glorious will succeed, and what can this be so probably as the full conversion of the Gentiles to the Church of Christ? or the beginning of the millennium, or the reign of the saints upon earth?—for "blessed is he that waiteth and cometh to the thousand three hundred and thirty-five days." These twelve hundred and ninety days must be calculated from the same time, as "a time, times and a half," (see Daniel, 12, 27,) or three years and a half, or forty-two months, or twelve hundred and sixty years; and they reach to thirty years beyond them. The subversion of the kingdom of the papal Antichrist, and the destruction of the seat of the beast and of the Mohammedan delusion, will probably be at the end of the twelve hundred and sixty years, thirty years more may be taken up in wholly extirpating every Antichristian power; and the last number of thirteen hundred and thirty-five years, which reaches forty-five years beyond that time, may predict the complete introduction of the millennium, when "the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

We quote farther, from Matthew 24th chapter, verse—

5. For many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ, and shall deceive many.

6. And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; see that ye be not troubled; for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet.

8. All these are the beginning of sorrows.

11. And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many.

23. Then, if any man shall say unto you, Lo! here is Christ, or there, BE LIEVE IT NOT.

24. For there shall arise false Christs and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders, in such that if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect.

29. Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken.

39. And then shall appear the sign of the Son of Man in heaven; and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and then shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory.

Let the disciples of Miller carefully examine the above, and then ask themselves:

"Whence this secret dread and inward horror,  
Of falling into naught? Why shrinks the soul  
Back on herself, and startles at destruction?"

Reader, do not the passages we have quoted above clearly and convincingly prove the utter fallacy of Millerism? or are you so bigoted that you will not believe them? To support the doctrines of Miller, his disciples bring up the "signs of the times," and the unsettled state of the nations of the earth, &c. And what can the "signs" be? The language of the two last verses which we have quoted from Matthew is well suited to lead the mind of the reader to the consideration of the end of the world and the coming of Christ to judgment; yet the clause, "immediately after the tribulation of those days," restricts the primary sense of term, to the destruction of Jerusalem, and the events which were consequent to it. The darkening of the sun and moon, and the falling of the stars, and the shaking of the powers of the heavens, denote the utter extinction of the light of prosperity to the Jewish nation—the unliking of their whole Constitution in Church and State—the violent subversion of the authority of their princes and priests—the abject miseries to which the people, in general, especially their chief persons, would be reduced; and the moral and religious darkness to which they would be consigned. This would be an evident "sign" and demonstration of the Son of Man's exaltation to his throne in heaven; whence he would come, in his Divine Providence, as riding upon "the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory," to destroy "his enemies, who would not have him to reign over them; at which event, "all the tribes of the land, would mourn and lament, whilst they saw the tokens and felt the weight of his terrible indignation." But the Millerites apparently do not choose to consider the "signs of the times" thus.—The darkening of the sun and moon is the annual eclipse of each, and the great fall of stars, a few winters since, they proclaim to be the "falling of stars" spoken of in scripture! Well, so much for the "signs."

Next is the "unsettled state of the nations of the earth, and the great wickedness that prevails," &c. If these are to be taken as evidence that the world is about winding up business, why has it not done so before this late day? Why, the world is comparatively calm and quiet now to what it ever been before. Up to the light which now beams abroad over nearly the whole wide world, from the deep darkness and degradation of feudalism, the great pathway of humanity has bristled with horrors and reeked with human blood. There has been the crime, the cruelty, the misery and woe, attendant upon the cross and the scaffold, in the dungeon, and at the stake, and upon racks of torture. Such times now are not. One half of the world has been arrayed in battle against the other half, and nations have been shaken to their very centres.

\*See Scott's Notes.

beneath the shock of arms. Such times now are not. Then why be led into the belief of every startling humbug about, by conjuring up a cause and a reason for so doing, that the nations of the earth are in a mighty hub-bub, and that the human race is fast dwindling back into such dark times as once shrouded centuries of blood and carnage?

We would earnestly advise a particular portion of the community to "search the scriptures" more, and believe "false prophets" less, if they would be ready with "their lamps trimmed and burning." We sincerely hope to live to that day when humbly shall be done away with.

### POULTRY YARDS.

To insure a plentiful supply of eggs in winter, let the fowls have a warm habitation in which they can remain through the day in cold severe storms, with room to move about. Place a trough about four inches wide and four inches deep, and length according to circumstances, within the yard, with the roof so low as to prevent their getting into the trough; keep this well supplied with feed, that they may have it by them constantly. In summer, while, if you have more a day to range to be injured by their depredations. As they are somewhat carnivorous, some kind of fresh meat is necessary for them once a day in winter, when they are not supplied with insects.

No poultry is not profitable to be kept after three years old. Something depends, however, on the breed and the manner in which they are kept. The Poland top-knots are considered as the best for eggs, and are sometimes called everlasting layers.—Conn. Farmer's Gazette.

### TOMATO DUMPLING.

Although we have but little faith in the belief that the inventor of the tomato pills will ever be able to substitute his concentrated extract of tomato for calomel, yet we verily do most conscientiously believe, that the day is not distant when tomato dumplings and puddings will be just as fashionable on the dinner table, as *bushes* now are with the ladies. In the manner of composition, mode of cooking, and sauce, the good housewife must proceed the same as she would with an apple dumpling, with this exception, that care must be taken in *paring* the tomato, not to extract the seed, or break the meat in the operation of skinning it. We have eaten this vegetable raw, without any thing; cut up with vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard, fried in butter, and in hard, broiled and basted with butter; stewed with and without bread—with cream and with butter—with a clear conscience we can say, we like them every way they have been ever fixed for our palate. But of all the modes of dressing them known to us, we prefer them cooked in dumplings, for to us it appears that the steaming they receive in their dough envelopes, increases in a high degree that delicate spicy flavor, which even in their uncooked state, make them such decided favorites of the epicure.—American Farmer.

### Alabama Tribune.

This paper is published for the purpose of recommending the nomination by the Democratic Party, of the Honorable JOHN C. CALHOUN to the Presidency, and for the advocacy of those Southern political doctrines of which he is the able exponent. It will also be the vehicle of every thing interesting to the Planter, the Merchant, and the general reader. As the second number is already published, we consider it unnecessary to enter into the subject more minutely in this Prospectus.

We expect the aid of all those who agree with us in the position we have taken, and call upon them frankly and unhesitatingly to assist us in our enterprise.

Respectfully,

H. BALLENTYNE & CO.

TERMS.

For the Daily TRIBUNE, per annum, \$9 00  
Semi-weekly do do 4 00  
To those who are disposed to solicit country subscriptions, we shall allow for every five daily subscribers, (on payment of the cash) eight dollars; for five semi-weekly subscribers, four dollars. It will be the interest, on this plan, of subscribers to club together. (All subscriptions payable invariably in advance.)  
Mobile, Oct. 5, 1842.

### PROSPECTUS

FOR THE

AGRICULTURIST,

AND

Journal of the State and

County Societies.

Volume IV, for 1843.—Price \$1.

In the midst of the "HARD TIMES," we send our proposals forth once more for patronage to a Journal, to which we confidently hope to be able to make it the interest of every one capable of reading, to subscribe. It will be our constant aim to report every useful invention and discovery in the wide field of science, and the subject of Education, particularly, will receive a greater degree of attention than heretofore. The analysis, combining, and manuring the different soils, will be presented in the most familiar and practical manner. The most suitable crops for the different climates and soils, with the best modes of cultivation, will be extensively discussed, and the Garden and Orchard will occupy a large space in our columns. Household matters will not be forgotten, and the requisite Economy for the times, will be urged with our best powers. The breeding

rearing, feeding, diseases, and uses of all domestic animals, will receive strict attention, and in a word, every thing beneficial to the physical, intellectual and moral condition of mankind, will be investigated.

Our thanks are tendered for the very liberal support to the AGRICULTURIST, during the three years of its publication, and we ask one effort more from our patrons, and we believe, from the exceeding cheapness and utility of the work, the subscription list can be easily increased fourfold.

JOHN SHELBY,  
GERARD TROOST,  
TOLBERT FANNING,  
Editors.

### TERMS.

The Work will be published Monthly on good paper—each No. to contain 16 pages well stitched—at \$1 per annum. To any person who will procure five subscribers and remit the money free of postage, one copy will be sent gratis; and a commission of 20 per cent. allowed on all subscribers over five. As the price is put so low, we shall be compelled to require the money in advance in every instance. Any one disposed, is authorized by this prospectus to become an agent for the work. Persons can have after receiving this Prospectus, 1842, and 1843 for \$5. All subscriptions to commence and end with a volume.—Those of our friends that do not feel disposed to act as agent for us; we hope they will be kind enough to hand their Prospectus over to some one that will take an active part in procuring subscribers and forwarding them on as soon as possible.

CAMERON & FALL,

Publishers.

Nashville, October, 1842.

### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Independent Democrat.

It is proposed to publish, weekly, in the town of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, a newspaper under the above title.

The Democrat will aim to present its readers with the latest news of the day on subjects of general importance, and especially on matters of commerce and finance. Such proceeding of Congress as may be of general interest to the public will be faithfully chronicled, and the speeches of distinguished members of Congress, on interesting subjects will be frequently published. It will be devoted to the interests of Agriculture and the Arts; and to the dissemination of moral and political truth; but its leading character will be that of a *political journal*, the object of which will be to contribute, as far as it may, towards the advancement and permanent triumph of the principles of the Democratic party. Any other Tariff than one which is strictly for revenue, whether it be proposed under the name of "protection" or of "discrimination with a view to protection," it will ever oppose as being not only unjust, oppressive and degrading to the South, but palpably, deliberately and dangerously unconstitutional. The re-establishment of a National Bank it will also oppose as forbidden by the history, the spirit and the terms of the federal compact—disastrous to the true agricultural and commercial interest of the country, and fearfully dangerous to public liberty. Against the whole system of chartered banking, it will war, as being anti-republican, destructive of the natural equality of the rights of men, and based on principles so false as must necessarily produce ruin in the end. The corruptions of existing institutions of this kind will be carefully watched and promptly exposed. In a word it will be the aim of the Editor, in his department, to call the attention of his countrymen back to first and fundamental principles—to heal the wound of the Constitution and preserve it from further violation—to defend the rights of the States and restrict the powers of the General Government, already too overgrown, to the standard of the constitution, and thereby arrest the perhaps too fatal tendency of the Government towards centralism and monarchy.

The Democrat will swear absolute and unconditional fealty to no party. No party trammels shall ever prevent it from pointing out the errors of the men and measures of the Democratic party, if any there may be, or from commending the measures of the Whig party, when our opinion they can be squared by the great standard of political truth. Its course will be moderate yet firm. Towards the party opposed to it, it will be fair candid and just. Its appeals will be addressed to the reason and patriotism of our Whig brethren as the only arguments fit to be addressed to American citizens.

In a short time the two great parties of the country will have fairly entered the lists to struggle for victory at the next Presidential election. It is highly important that a Democratic press should be established at this point, now, that we may clear away the underbrush, and be ready for the conflict. We are happy to have it in our power to say that sufficient patronage has already been secured to warrant the promise of our first number some time in the early part of September; arrangements have accordingly been made to that effect. The terms of subscription have been made proportionate to the hardness of the times, and it is hoped are such as will give the Democrat an extended circulation.

TERMS.

The Independent Democrat will be printed on a large Imperial sheet, with beautiful type, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

JOHN HANDY, Editor.

September, 1842.

### PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine, AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Vol. XI., Commencing July, 1842.  
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about Seventy-five per cent.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tasistro, Fames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticism during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—tho' to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Hon. T. H. Benton, of Missouri, Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Hon. T. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, of New York, Hon. Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, Hon. Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania; with two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as of others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan, which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the Publishers \$50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.

The Democratic Review will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY,  
Publishers, 57, Chatham St. New York.